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far issued, together with a large colored map showing the old empire with the modern railway routes and also the newer possessions of Formosa and the Kurile Islands. In the list of emperors, of whom one hundred and twenty-three are counted, the earlier are noted as legendary, the first seventeen being extraordinarily long lived and purely mythical. The dates of the reign and relation of each ruler to his successor are given, together with a list of the shoguns and a table of dates with list of gods and goddesses and celebrated characters in Japanese history. Three volumes on the arts of Japan especially indexed and three on the history and arts of China from the same author are to follow.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIFFIS.

Historical Sources in Schools; Report to the New England History Teachers' Association by a Select Committee. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1902, pp. ix, 299.) This in a degree is a companion volume to the *Report of the Committee of Seven* which appeared three years ago; it is published by the same firm and in the same general form as the earlier report. In addition to a general introduction on the use of sources in the schools, a list of accessible sources covering the field of history is given, with valuable comments on the character and usefulness of the material in question. The committee follows the division recommended by the Committee of Seven, and has consequently made a general grouping under the four heads: Ancient History; Medieval and Modern European History; English History; American History.

Concerning the extent to which sources can be used, the report fortunately takes the middle ground, it does not advocate abandoning the use of a text and studying from the sources alone in the secondary schools. Probably few teachers believe that pupils can be taught successfully without the use of a text-book. But there are a great many still in existence who think that sources cannot be used at all; such teachers ought, in fairness to their pupils and their profession, to ponder the introductory pages of this volume and remember that, if they are intent not simply on cramming boys for entrance examinations but on fitting them for life, they are losing opportunity for making their subject really a thing of living interest. The book may also be commended to those—erstwhile known as teachers of history—who do not quite know what sources are, in other words are ignorant of the essential character of the subject they profess to teach.

A great deal of hard work has been expended in the preparation of this volume, and the labor will not be lost. That the comparatively untrained teacher may be overwhelmed by the wealth of suggestion is certainly quite likely; and perhaps even farther discrimination should have been made between what is of possible service and what is vivid, direct and positively helpful. To discourage and burden a pupil by unintelligent reference to a document beyond his thoughtful comprehension, is apt to be a very dangerous error. But after all, must books forever be made for untrained teachers who must make the acquaintance of the tools of their trade after they begin active practice?

The Trend of the Centuries : or the Historical Unfolding of the Divine Purpose, seems to describe fairly a recent book by Rev. A. W. Archibald, D.D. (Boston and Chicago, the Pilgrim Press, pp. 419). It is the title chosen for a series of twenty chapters, originally discourses, whose common object is to set forth the idea of "God in history," and thus remove doubt and strengthen faith in an overruling Power. They begin with a survey of the field: "The Whirling Wheels of Divine Providence"; and then march hurriedly through the ages to "The Triumphant Nineteenth Century."

E. W. D.

Encyclopædia Biblica. Edited by T. K. Cheyne and J. S. Black. Volume III. (New York, The Macmillan Co.; London, Macmillan and Co., 1902, pp. xvi; columns, 3,988.) For notices of Volumes I. and II. see this REVIEW for April, 1900, and July, 1901. The present volume (which beginning at L goes through the letter P) is rich in historical material; only the longer articles can be mentioned here. Taking these in chronological order, we have, first, a general geographical sketch of Palestine (by Socin, W. M. Müller and others), in which is given, among other things, a list of the Palestinian places named in the Egyptian inscriptions that can be identified. A separate article is devoted to Phœnicia (by Ed. Meyer), in which it is attempted to give an accurate statement of what is known of the beginnings of the Phœnicians—a point on which there has been much vague writing; all that can be said with certainty is that their cities existed as early as the fifteenth century B. C. Meyer gives also a clear and judicious account of their religion, which was substantially identical with the other Canaanitish cults (including the early Hebrew), yet with features of its own. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Phœnicians were Semites. On the other hand, of another interesting and much-discussed Biblical people, the Philistines, it seems to be true that they were non-Semitic; such is the view taken in the article devoted to them (by G. F. Moore), which favors the theory of W. M. Müller that they came from the coast of Asia Minor, and were a warlike and not uncultivated people. There is a good deal to be said for this theory; but, in the absence of definite information, it is safer to reserve opinion—the name "Philistine" and other points about the people are obscure; by a curious chance they have given the country its name "Palestine." In the article "Mizraim" (by Cheyne) there is reference to a notable geographical and historical hypothesis that has lately come to the front. "Mizraim," or more properly "Misraim" (Arab, "Misr"), is the ordinary Hebrew term for Egypt; but the Assyrian inscriptions reveal a Musri in North Arabia, and attempts are being made to refer to this latter much in the Old Testament that has been held to refer to Egypt, one scholar asserting that the Israelites never were in Egypt, and that their exodus was from Arabia. Apart from such violent suppositions, the Arabian Musri sometimes throws light on the Old Testament statements, but the scantiness of the data warns us to be cautious. In connection with the North Arabian region Cheyne in va-

rious articles undertakes an historical reconstruction of "Jerahmeel," a clan or tribe in Southern Canaan, finally absorbed by Judah, and he substitutes this name for others in a number of cases (for example, for Elijah, Elisha, Gog, Nimrod); such substitutions the reader must take as conjecture, not as history. Under the title "Mesha" there is a full account of the famous Moabite Stone (by Driver). In the article on Persia (by F. Brown and Tiele) we have the latest results from inscription, and in that on "Papyri" a statement (by Deissmann) of the recent remarkable finds in Egypt. The Maccabean history is treated at length (by C. C. Torrey) — a period of great importance. Other articles of historical interest are those on "Magic," "Music," and "Names." It is worthy of mention, as an illustration of the critical hospitality of the *Encyclopædia*, that a portion of the article on the Apostle Paul has been assigned to van Manen, a leading representative of the school (mostly Dutch) that denies the existence of any genuine writings of Paul.

C. H. T.

Roman Constitutional History 753-44 B. C. By John E. Granrud. (Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1902, pp. xii, 294.) In writing this handbook, which appears in Allyn and Bacon's admirable "College Latin Series," it has been the author's purpose "to provide collateral reading for students of Latin, to supplement the ordinary school histories of Rome, and, especially, to furnish an introduction to a thorough study of the political institutions of the Roman republic." With this threefold end in view he has given us a lucid and well-articulated account of the development of Roman institutions to the death of Julius Cæsar, combining in its arrangement both the historical and the systematic point of view and noticing many of the economic, personal and other factors in the changes described. As the author confines himself to the straightforward statement of results and makes no attempt to discuss disputed questions, to cite the sources of our knowledge or to introduce the student, even by means of a brief bibliography or an occasional foot-note, to the literature of the subject, one can hardly help asking whether his book will satisfy any general need. Students who have advanced beyond the point where their questions can be answered by one or another of the text-books already available might perhaps better be referred to Mommsen or to a purely systematic account like Greenidge's *Roman Public Life* recently noticed in this REVIEW. If, however, there is a demand for another compendium of Roman history, with special reference to public law, one can only anticipate that Dr. Granrud's book will win the approval that it deserves on the score of its logical arrangement, its unaffected style and its completeness within its assigned limits. One might perhaps wish that it went further and included a brief account of the Augustan constitution, because this and not the monarchy of Julius Cæsar was the final settlement of the long revolutionary struggle to which the author naturally devotes almost half (and quite the better half) of his book. In his treatment of the earlier period

he has not sufficiently emancipated himself from the influence of Livy and of the hazardous constructions to which Mommsen gave the weight of his authority. We even find the story of the expulsion of the Tarquins and the legend of Virginia told as if they were presumably true; and the patricians again do duty as the only original citizens of Rome, although Botsford's admirable text-book has already acquainted many of those for whom Mr. Granrud's book is intended with the more reasonable view, that the plebeians were from the start as truly members of the body politic as, for instance, the commons in every period of English history.

H. A. SILL.

Town Life in Ancient Italy (Boston, Benj. H. Sanborn and Co., 1902, pp. 62) is a translation by William E. Waters of New York University, of Professor Ludwig Friedländer's "Städtewesen in Italien im ersten Jahrhundert," originally published in the *Deutsche Rundschau* in 1879 and since then reprinted as an introduction to the author's edition of Petronius. It has chapters on the appearance and condition of the towns, on municipal government, on social classes in the rural cities, on the fiscal management of rural cities and on their popular amusements, religious observances and relations with Rome. The original, written from the sources, to which full reference is made in the footnotes, is filled with interesting details of the everyday life in the Italian towns during the first century of our era. There is presented in attractive form and with scholarly accuracy the sort of information that the average student needs. It is well worth translating for the benefit of our school and college students who have so little insight into the actual life of the Romans about whom they read in the classical texts. It appeals also to the interest of readers of history in general as covering in an attractive way a field but little touched upon by English or American writers.

The translation is a readable one and in the main well done, though a few inaccuracies may be noted. On page 28 the "had been reduced" is a somewhat ambiguous rendering of "er habe klein angefangen." The failure also to cite a definite number of millions left by the parvenu spoils the point of Friedländer's observation in the next sentence in regard to the eagerness of the freedman to leave on his tombstone an exact record of the amount of his accumulations. The sentence on page 20 beginning, "The number of those," etc., does not correctly interpret the original.

J. H. D.

Roman Africa: an Outline of the History of the Roman Occupation of North Africa, based chiefly upon Inscriptions and Monumental Remains in that Country. By Alexander Graham. (New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1902, pp. xvi, 326.) The literary sources for the history of North Africa during the Roman period are meager. They surprise the reader occasionally by references to the fertility and wealth of the country, but give no just conception of the greatness of the territory under Roman rule, the density of its population in the more

favored regions, or its resources. Since the French occupation, which commenced with the capture of Algiers in 1830, every facility has been afforded for scientific exploration and excavations have been conducted on many ancient sites. The extent of the Roman dominion, which reached to the oases in the northern part of the Sahara, has been definitely determined, and a great amount of detailed information has been collected; when the second supplement to the eighth volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* was issued, in 1894, the number of published African inscriptions was already more than 20,000, and each year since has made important additions to the list. The remains of Roman buildings of a monumental character at the present time are more numerous in North Africa than in any other part of the Empire outside of Italy.

Mr. Graham has endeavored, by utilizing both literary and monumental sources, to reconstruct in broad outline the history of Roman Africa from the close of the second Punic War to the latter part of the fifth century of our era. He follows the chronological order strictly; of the ten chapters the first treats of Rome and Carthage, the second of Africa under the Twelve Cæsars; the rest are concerned with the condition of the country in the reigns of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Septimius Severus, Alexander Severus, the Gordians, and the later Emperors. Brief descriptions of the vanished cities, and comments upon intellectual and social conditions in the Roman period, are woven into the narratives of the different reigns; to many readers the author's fresh and suggestive observations upon the Roman monuments and methods of construction will be of especial interest. The illustrations are of value. The two maps are quite inadequate; they are not sufficiently full, and the omission of all modern names is not offset by the separate list of ancient names with modern equivalents.

The author possesses the advantage of long familiarity with the country about which he writes, having traversed parts of it again and again. His material is on the whole well selected; his work is deficient in historical perspective and clearness of analysis. Though inscriptions are among his chief sources, he is not altogether reliable as an epigraphist; he occasionally uses antiquated and erroneous versions of important inscriptions in cases in which correct versions are easily accessible; instances in point are the dedications of the arches at Tripoli (p. 156; cf. *C. I. L.*, VIII. 24) and at Makter (p. 79; cf. *C. I. L.*, VIII. 621). But notwithstanding its shortcomings the book is welcome as filling a lacuna in our English literature of ancient history. It is fuller than the French work with which one naturally compares it, Boissier's charming *L'Afrique Romaine* (Paris, 1895), and will be consulted with profit by those who find it impracticable to resort to the original sources.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

La Liberta Religiosa. Per Avv. Francesco Ruffini, Prof. ordinario nell'Università di Torino. Volume I. Storia dell'Idea. (Turin,

Fratelli Bocca, 1901, pp. xi, 542.) The present volume is devoted to the development of the idea of religious liberty from the days of classical antiquity to the close of the eighteenth century; the second volume is to deal with the growth of religious liberty itself during the nineteenth century. The work is an elaborate, comprehensive and painstaking treatment of the subject in hand.

After an introductory chapter in which the fundamental conceptions—liberty of thought, of conscience, of worship, toleration, etc.—are carefully discriminated, the ideas that prevailed in classical antiquity, in the ancient and medieval church, and among the reformers and Socinians are presented in a chapter entitled "The Precursors." The views of the several reformers are accurately distinguished, the failure of the churches of the Reformation to grasp the idea of religious liberty is recognized, and the Socinians are given full credit for their advanced position in the matter. An interesting chapter follows on the influence of Holland in promoting the principles of religious liberty, and the remainder of the volume—more than two-thirds of the whole—deals with the development of those principles during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Protestant and Catholic countries, respectively. The comprehensiveness of this part of the work is sufficiently indicated by the titles of the sections: "English Independency"; "The School of Natural Rights in Germany"; "American Separation"; "The Growth of Tolerance in Switzerland and Scandinavia"; "French Rationalism"; "The Episcopal Movement (for local autonomy) in Austria"; "Rationalism and Episcopalianism in Poland, Belgium and Italy."

The work is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the literature of the subject, breadth of treatment, clearness, and convenience of arrangement being among its most conspicuous merits.

A. C. McG.

Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung. By Theodor Lindner, professor in the University of Halle. (Stuttgart, J. G. Cotta, erster Band, 1901, pp. xx, 479; zweiter Band, 1902, pp. x, 508.) Preceded by *Geschichtsphilosophie: Einleitung zu einer Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung* (1901, pp. xii, 206). These are the first installments of a history of the world since the migrations, in nine volumes, by a single writer. Since he has occupied himself with history—and that is near four decades—he has looked upon the investigation of details only as a means of gaining a picture of the whole. Not that he holds investigation of details lightly, for upon it rests all real historical knowledge; but his writings of that order, and a long experience in teaching—in which one has always to keep high points of view and look out over the whole field—now give him right, he hopes, to enter upon this general work. Also, the chief matter in such a work is that it be uniformly conceived; and that can only come through one person, if general history is to offer more than a mere putting together of special histories. Thus, in part, Dr. Lindner justifies his undertaking.

The little volume of philosophy sets forth the fundamental thinking on which the history rests. It grew only slowly to its present state: written in a first draft years ago, then tested, developed and made clearer with long use, only recently — in the midst of increased interest in synthetic studies and under the stimulus of a richly extended literature upon the questions involved — has it been rounded out and put together in a final form. It does not offer a full treatment of all problems of historical philosophy; rather it aims simply to present, in one coherent piece, the writer's conception of history. "The leading thought was, to trace the evolution back to simple ground-facts which are to be seen in all times and among all peoples; ground-facts, which yet also show why history is everywhere different. For that seems to me the real problem: the rise of difference from like causes." Persistence and change we have always with us; history deals with man as a whole and is "the relation between persistence and change."

Such being the foundations, quite naturally "this History shall relate and make clear the becoming of our present world, in its entire content. It is conceived primarily as evolution-history." The introduction and four books of the first volume deal respectively with the Roman Empire and the Germans, through the invasions; the Byzantine Empire, to Heraclius; Islam, to the beginning of the ninth century, and the Byzantine Empire in the time of the struggle over images; the West, to the tenth century; China and India. The chief divisions of the second volume relate to the decline of Islam, the Byzantine world and the Crusades; the German emperorship and the papacy, and the western states, into the thirteenth century. The third volume will describe the Christian civilization of the Middle Ages, and carry the political history to the building of the Hapsburg power; the fourth will deal with the period of the Renaissance and the Reformation; and the five last will be devoted to modern history since the middle of the sixteenth century. Also each volume contains a table of contents, a digested list of the more important references, and an index of persons and places.

It seems bold for an honorable scholar to try a book like this, but the parts that have appeared so far give promise of an enduring work. It is fully thought out; it tells the truth sincerely as a gifted and experienced student sees it, and is of wholesome spirit. Besides, it reads well; the words fit closely and the sentences run gracefully. Such a record, though long, will have many readers and will be worthy of them.

E. W. D.

The second fascicle of the *Sources de l'Histoire de France*, by M. Auguste Molinier (Paris, A. Picard et Fils, 1902, pp. 322), covers the Capetian period from 987 to 1180, with chapters as follows: "Hugh Capet to Philip I."; "Letters and Poems of the Eleventh Century"; "Local History: Capetian Domain, Regions of the West, East, Center, South, Lands of the Empire, and North"; "Louis VI. and Louis VII."; "Letters and Poems of the Twelfth Century"; "The Great Norman

Historians" ; "English Historians of the Twelfth Century" ; "Monastic Orders: Cluny, Citeaux, and The Small Orders" ; "The Normans in Italy" ; "The Crusades, First and Second" ; and "The Universal Chronicles." The scholarly features of the first fascicle also appear here: completeness, careful indications, clear arrangement, satisfying explanations, trustworthy judgments ; there can be no student of the history of France who does not owe M. Molinier a lasting debt. It is welcome news, too, that this manual, which was to stop with the beginnings of the Italian wars, is now designed to go on to 1815 ; MM. H. Hauser, M. Tourneux and P. Caron are to deal with the period after 1494.

E. W. D.

Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzuges. Von Reinhold Röhricht. (Innsbruck, Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1901, pp. xii, 268.) During the last thirty years much critical study has been devoted to the first Crusade but there has been no satisfactory history of the whole movement. Sybel's *Geschichte des ersten Kreuzzuges*, published in 1841, was an important book to which all later students have been indebted. But in the second edition, published in 1881, Sybel made comparatively little improvement on the first, and neglected to use the work of other scholars who had shed light upon many a doubtful point. The third edition, published in 1900, is merely a reprinting of the second. No other work on the first Crusade deserves mention. Consequently it was natural that Röhricht's friends and admirers should urge him to undertake the task. For many years he has been known as one of the best authorities on the history of the Crusades. But until a few years ago he had written mainly on subjects connected with the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem. His most important work is the *Geschichte des Königreichs Jerusalem* (Innsbruck, 1897). He had not, however, neglected the study of the earlier period and was thoroughly conversant with all the special works of the last few decades.

He has fulfilled this task in the same manner in which he wrote his history of the kingdom of Jerusalem. He has given a careful and detailed account of all the important events. With a few exceptions the narrative is strictly chronological. It forms a vast repertory of facts with full references for almost every statement. In the notes, instead of citing at length all the sources, he has frequently economized space by referring to special works, such as Hagenmeyer's *Peter der Eremit*, with whose conclusions he agrees.

Naturally there is very little in the book that is new. It is, however, a thorough study of the whole subject ; and sometimes Röhricht has added the weight of his opinion as to the decision of some disputed point. For example, he believes with Hagenmeyer that the Emperor Alexius did summon the crusaders ; Chalandon, in his study of the reign of Alexius (Paris, 1900), and Diehl, in his essay in the *International Monthly* (June, 1902), deny this emphatically. The argument in this book has strengthened the position which Hagenmeyer and Röhricht

hold. It is interesting to note (pp. 57-58) that Röhricht makes the Emperor's change of heart, with regard to the desirability of aid from the west, date from the actions and fate of the disorderly bands which preceded the real armies. To sum up, this work is "a plain, unvarnished tale" of facts and is of interest only to students. For them it is invaluable, as the same information, with its fullness of bibliographical references, cannot be obtained anywhere else. For those who are familiar with Röhricht's work it is sufficient to say that this is marked by his well-known accuracy and wide research.

Of the four excursions, the first, "Zur Vorgeschichte des Kreuzzüge," had already been published in a *Programm* of the Humboldt Gymnasium. But, because of its usefulness, it is well to have it reprinted here in more accessible form. The second discusses Urban's speech at Clermont and gives an analysis of the accounts of the four principal authorities. In agreement with Hagenmeyer, Röhricht styles these four "Ohrenzeugen." Three of them certainly were, but neither Hagenmeyer nor Röhricht has given references which prove conclusively that the fourth was. The third excursion cites the passages relative to the *weissagende Gänserich* which is said to have led certain bands of pilgrims. The fourth is the account of Antioch by Ibn Butlan, already published in English by Guy Le Strange. Three indexes of persons, places, and things, respectively, complete this admirable book.

DANA CARLETON MUNRO.

The Evolution of the English Bible. A historical sketch of the successive versions from 1382 to 1885. By H. W. Hoare. Second edition. (New York, E. P. Dutton and Co.; London, John Murray, 1902, pp. xxxii, 336.) That a second edition of this book should have been demanded within a year indicates a popular interest in the subject. The author considers the development and influence of the Bible in its various English translations as part of the national life. A graphic picture of the English Reformation is set before us and the story of the growth of the English Bible is told in a manner more acceptable to the general reader than it is in the more technical works. The volume contains several portraits, facsimiles from old Bibles, and a convenient chronology.

The obvious errors are few, but such a misprint as "1470," for "1477" (p. 118), referring to the introduction of printing into England by Caxton, should not have been overlooked in the revision. As an appendix, there has been added to this edition a three-page bibliography, which needs more of an apology than it receives in the preface. It was apparently slipped in as an afterthought without arrangement or verification. Quotation marks are hardly appropriate to titles which have been twisted from their original form, and such errors as "T. Wycliffe" for "John Wycliffe," "G. Lovett" for "Richard Lovett," and "Baxter's Hexapla" for "Bagster's Hexapla" are inexcusable. To furnish a good bibliography as well as an index with any serious work is an obligation due from the author to his subject and to his readers.

Even the most meager list of authorities should give the place as well as date of publication, and the title and description should be sufficient to identify the reference without question.

In this second edition, published in March, 1902, some mention might have been made of the American Revision, which appeared in August, 1901.

BYRON A. FINNEY.

Florenz und die Mediceer, by Professor D. Eduard Heyck (Bielefeld and Leipzig; Velhagen und Klasing, 1902, pp. 186), one of a series of *Monographien zur Weltgeschichte*, will be welcomed by those who wish to possess an admirable collection of Florentine pictures at a low price. The text does not aspire to originality; indeed, the book is recommended as "an illustrated guide and handbook for the city and its celebrated collections and galleries." The title of monograph in this connection, shows a widening use of the term, which may be brought eventually to cover such products of research as Baedeker.

M. W.

The Medici and the Italian Renaissance, by Oliphant Smeaton [World's Epoch Makers] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901, pp. x, 286), is an informal and popular presentation of Florentine history, with such Roman additions as are justified by the migration of the younger Medici into the Curia. Among the pleasing features of the book is the evidence it affords of the increasing number of readers who are interesting themselves in the Renaissance. Attractive as that period unquestionably is, it is no easy task to treat it in a popular manner, and Mr. Smeaton has chosen the best method, in making the Medici the central figures of his book, grouping about them the lights of the age, artistic and literary, and subordinating the interplay of political forces, French, Spanish, and German, which could only serve to complicate hopelessly the subject.

M. W.

Essai sur l'Origine de la Noblesse en France au Moyen Âge. Par P. Guilhiermoz. (Paris, Picard et Fils, 1902, pp. 502.) The author enters a field of discussion in which many battles have been fought. He realizes, apparently, that a new work must justify its existence, for he has fortified himself behind an extensive and elaborate bulwark of citations and references. In fact, the book is a model of logical arrangement and close reasoning upon a single topic in the history of feudal society, while at the same time the whole subject is reviewed in the light of present knowledge.

"La noblesse" is defined as a social class to which the law accords hereditary privileges on the ground of birth alone. The discussion confines itself to this class, disregarding any forms of aristocracy based on politics, wealth or influence. This privileged nobility of birth came to an end in the French Revolution. The firm establishment of the class is placed by the author in the twelfth century and he shows the process by which it was developed out of preceding conditions. He argues that the

hereditary nobility of the late Roman Empire did not furnish the basis of the medieval class, for its legal rights were suppressed by the Germans. Neither can the nobility of France be traced to a Germanic continuity, for no trace of an hereditary privileged class can be found in the laws of the Franks. Here is one of the most difficult points, for, in view of the existence of a nobility of birth among their neighbors, the Bavarians, the Saxons, the Frisians and the Angles it is hard to believe that an analogous class did not exist also among the Franks. Yet the line of development clearly shows that the later nobility was an out-growth of chivalry. Chivalry, or the military service of royalty, was a fusion of two elements, the early servant vassals, and the free Franks. The legal position of these factors combined with honorable service eventually brought about class privilege based on descent. The author confines his work to the origins of nobility and does not attempt to treat of its later medieval history.

J. M. VINCENT.

L'Église et les Origines de la Renaissance. Par Jean Guiraud. (Paris, Lecoffre, 1902, pp. 339.) The present volume is one in a series of manuals of instruction in Church history now in course of publication. The series counts several of the best known names among Roman Catholic scholars, such as Mgr. Duchesne, Paul Allard and Imbart de la Tour. Its general purpose is to furnish something that shall be on a higher plane than the mere text-book and shall popularize the results of more elaborate treatises. This purpose is fairly answered in the work of M. Guiraud. His thesis is taken from the leaders of modern Roman Catholic historical writing, whenever they have had occasion to touch the subject of the Renaissance. It is that the Church, by which M. Guiraud understands the papacy, was among the great promoters of the intellectual and artistic movement which prepared the way for the Reformation. In support of this thesis he gives in a series of chapters, each devoted to one pope or a group of popes, a review of the scholars and artists who found their welcome at the papal court. He enumerates the buildings planned or carried out under papal auspices, the paintings used in their decoration, the literary works dedicated to popes or prepared at their suggestion. He draws his material from a wide range of good sources, and there is no serious question as to the essential accuracy of his statements. From this point of view, the array of trustworthy illustration, the volume is a worthy companion to its predecessors as a useful guide to students.

Our question must come on the bearing of all this on the real attitude of the Church towards the real Renaissance. If the Renaissance was nothing more than a sentiment of enthusiasm for antiquity, which resulted in the painting of better pictures and the writing of better Latin sonnets, then we might all agree that the Church as represented by the papacy was one of its most ardent supporters. As a worldly power among others the papacy had to keep up its court, build its buildings, maintain scholars as a part of its stage setting and all the rest of it.

But if the Renaissance was a true awakening of the spirit of inquiry, fearless of all consequences, then all this artistic activity was merely the superficial display that might or might not lead to something deeper. In encouraging this the Church was not taking one step along the road of real enlightenment, and the protest of the Reformation was the result. It is idle to defend the papacy of the fifteenth century as a friend of true enlightenment with the record of her history from Trent to the encyclical of Leo XIII. before us. Whoever uses M. Guiraud's useful book must do so with the knowledge that the heart of the matter has not been touched.

A new edition of the *Mémoires de Philippe de Commynes*, by B. de Mandrot, is appearing in the "Collection de Textes pour Servir à l'Étude et à l'Enseignement de l'Histoire" (Paris, A. Picard et Fils). The first volume (1901, pp. 473) covers the years 1464-1477. The fact that the manuscript followed was not known to any preceding editor, together with the belief that it is the only one which contains the account of Charles VIII.'s expedition into Italy, is sufficient to make this edition of interest. For other reasons it will no doubt also be standard: the variants of other manuscripts and of the more important other editions are given; there are extensive notes, which seem to answer all relevant questions; an appropriate introduction is promised with the second volume; the page is attractive; and in general the book bears throughout the earmarks of well-done work.

E. W. D.

Cromwell's Army. A History of the English Soldier During the Civil Wars, the Commonwealth and the Protectorate. By C. H. Firth. (London, Methuen and Co., 1902, pp. xii, 444.) The contents of this charming volume were first given to the public in the Ford Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford in 1900-1901. It is the only adequate account of a very important subject; for it was during the Cromwell period that the old disjointed Tudor system of local trained bands, "who bore that name rather because they were selected for training than because they were actually trained," gave way to an efficient centralized army differing only in details from those of Marlborough and Wellington. Mr. Firth describes the new organization in detail, showing how it was officered, armed, clothed, fed and disciplined, how battles and sieges were conducted. There are two chapters on religion and politics in the army. It is seldom that one finds so much new information in an historical work. One should expect it to find favor in military circles; to the historian, at all events, it is indispensable. The author's information is drawn from an astonishing variety of sources, to which full references are given. Numerous extracts in the foot-notes and the appendix add greatly to the reader's interest.

G. J.

A Supplement to Burnet's History of My Own Time, derived from his Original Memoirs, his Autobiography, his Letters to Admiral Herbert and his Private Meditations, all hitherto Unpublished. Edited by H. C.

Foxcroft. (Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1902, pp. lxiv, 565.) Bishop Burnet's *History of My Own Time*, like Lord Clarendon's *History of the Great Rebellion*, contains much valuable material for the history of the seventeenth century in England. The University Press at Oxford, which recently did good service to historical students in publishing a new and revised edition of Clarendon, has now undertaken a new edition of Burnet. The authorities of the library have entrusted the editing of Burnet to Mr. Osmund Airy, whose first two volumes covering the reign of Charles II. have now appeared. Somewhat unfortunately as it seems, before the new edition is completed, Miss Foxcroft has brought out what is practically an elaborate study of the text of Burnet. It would have been better to have allowed this most excellent piece of textual criticism to have been published as a supplement to Airy's edition of Burnet, rather than to have issued it at this time while the new edition is still in process of publication. Miss Foxcroft showed her efficiency as an historical scholar and made her reputation by her admirable life of the Marquis of Halifax, and in this volume she has proved her fitness as an editor and her skill in disentangling the curious history of the Burnet manuscripts. The importance of Burnet's work as material for history, despite his personal vanity and vehement partizanship, has been generally recognized, and Ranke's appendix on Burnet has hitherto been the best critical estimate of the importance of his writings. But Ranke, as Miss Foxcroft points out, was not thoroughly acquainted with the history of Bishop Burnet's revisions of his manuscript; a new estimate of the value of Burnet as material must be formed, when Airy's edition can be carefully reviewed in the light of Miss Foxcroft's critical work. It would be futile to criticize at any length this particular volume, but it may be as well to call the attention of students of English history to the fact that a new edition of Burnet is being published by the Clarendon Press and that when that edition takes its place among the standard materials for English history it should be studied in the light of Miss Foxcroft's *Supplement*.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Samuel de Champlain. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Jr. [Riverside Biographical Series.] (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1902, pp. 126.) The publishers of the "Riverside Biographical Series" have done well in adding to their excellent collection, a life of Champlain, the first of the great governors and explorers of the north. Mr. Sedgwick, to whom the volume has been entrusted, has in an interesting but slightly florid style moulded it to win the attention of the young people for whom the series is designed. In doing so it has not been necessary to refer to original documents or to discuss at length questions of policy. His intimate acquaintance with the history of France during the seventeenth century has led him to dwell at more than usual length upon Champlain's life and surroundings in France, both before his departure and during the intervals of his return visits. He clearly discusses the movements and intrigues which ultimately afforded Champlain the long

looked for opportunities for the realization of his hopes of geographical discovery and conquest. From the lack of personal knowledge he fails to present Champlain's excursions into the unknown lands of the Great Lakes with that vivid reality which renders Parkman's narrative so enticing. Mr. Sedgwick does not follow Kingsford in seeing in Champlain's early and middle life traces of Huguenot training and practice, but throughout emphasizes facts which he thinks show him a faithful son of the Church. He bears the strongest testimony to his high moral character, his great prudence and self-sacrifice, and the noble example which he set in an age not remarkable for these qualities. It was the possession of these gifts by a man filled with the romance of exploration which makes Mr. Sedgwick rank him "as one of the worthiest, if not the worthiest man in the early history of North America." The use of the word "carries" where portage is intended is a localism, out of place and ungrammatical.

JAMES BAIN.

When Old New York was Young. By Charles Hemstreet. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. Pp. xi, 354.) This group of sketches is the work of one who has established a reputation in the study of New York antiquities. It traverses somewhat the same ground as his *Nooks and Corners of Old New York*, but is an improvement on the earlier book in style and arrangement. As an historical authority the present series of essays cannot take high rank, owing to the total absence of citations. This is not to say that the author's study of local records has been remiss; indeed such study is manifest throughout the pages. Manhattan Island for the last three hundred years is evidently an open book to Mr. Hemstreet.

The nature of the work may be inferred from the titles of the chapters. Some record the striking events of a locality, *e. g.*, "Greenwich Village and the Mouse-trap," "The Story of Chatham Square," "Around the Collect Pond," "The Pleasant Days of Cherry Hill." Others deal with the associations of certain institutions, *e. g.*, "Old-Time Theatres," "Christmas in Old New Amsterdam," "Town Markets from their Earliest Days," "Old-Fashioned Pleasure Gardens." While the writer's interests lie mainly in the lower end of the island, he has not neglected other regions, and we find chapters on "Kip's Bay and Kip's House," "Some Islands of the East River," and "Spring-Valley Farm." The illustrations, in part from old prints, in part somewhat idealized representations of former days, are less valuable than the sketch-maps which accompany the chapters. There is some needless repetition of incidents (*e. g.*, the story about the British frigate "Huzzar" is given on p. 146 and again on p. 221). But on the whole the book may be commended as a readable account of old New York.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

The fifth volume of Blok's *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk* (Groningen, J. B. Wolters, 1902, pp. 494) deals with the second half

of the seventeenth century (1648-1702), confining itself now wholly to the Dutch, to the exclusion of their southern neighbors. Its two books call themselves respectively "The Republic in the Time of John DeWitt" and "William III." Discussion of the contents of the volume may well wait till Miss Putnam's translation shall make it more accessible to English readers. Suffice it now that, while trade, industry, religion, literature, art, domestic life, come in for much attention, it is political history, national and provincial, which takes still decidedly the leading place. There is the usual bibliography of sources ; and the two maps appended to this volume show the changing boundaries of the Netherlands during this half-century and the sites of the naval encounters in the North Sea and the Channel.

A Short History of the British in India. By Arthur D. Innes. (London, Methuen and Co., 1902, pp. xxxii, 373.) In little books, brief summaries and essays, can alone be found the sort of information on Indian history, which the public as opposed to the historical student naturally craves. Macaulay's two famous essays on Clive and on Warren Hastings are almost the only pieces of general literature which have got into currency among general readers upon the history of India. They are fitly supplemented by the series of biographies published by the Clarendon Press at Oxford, under the title of "Rulers of India." As a consecutive history Hunter's *Brief History of the Indian Peoples* is a model of proportion, condensation and accuracy, but the large space given to the period before the arrival of the English makes it more suitable for a text-book in Indian schools, where it is largely used, than for general readers. Sir Alfred Lyall's *Rise of the British Dominion in India* is a most admirable essay and can be used effectively, as the present reviewer has more than once used it with classes in college. But it is essentially an essay, beautifully written and full of sound political wisdom, and it is not full enough of the latter period of the company's rule either for the general reader or for students. Mr. Innes has tried to fill this gap. He has tried to make a book longer than Sir Alfred Lyall's essay, and more entirely devoted to the history of the English conquerors than Sir W. Hunter's smaller book. He has had in his mind while writing the wishes of the general reader rather than the student. He has written a straightforward narrative without any pretension to the special charm of style of Lyall and of Hunter and without any idea of competing with larger works. He glides over controversies which might puzzle the English or American reader, and carefully abstains from foot-notes or references to authorities. His brief bibliography does not pretend to be exhaustive, and in that bibliography he makes no attempt to compare the value of the books to which he refers. Criticism of proportion means a different standpoint to the author's. But it should be pointed out that Mr. Innes deliberately abridges the beginning and end of his subject. He treats very cursorily the history of the company in India prior to the great war between the French and the English, and does not even mention the names of Sir Josiah Child, who foresaw the

future development of the company as a ruling power, or of Thomas Pitt, the stout old defender of Fort St. George at the beginning of the eighteenth century. On the other hand, Mr. Innes closes his history with the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, and has nothing to say of the new era of the direct government of India by the Crown. His book therefore is rather a history of the East India Company from Clive to 1857, than a history of the British in India. Forty-five years have passed since the Mutiny, and it is about time that writers on Indian history realized that much has occurred in India since the suppression of the East India Company. Nevertheless Mr. Innes's little book may meet the need of general readers who desire rather fuller information upon the later history of the company than they can obtain from Lyall's epoch-making essay on the *Rise of the British Dominion in India*.

H. M. S.

Stringer Lawrence, the Father of the Indian Army. By Colonel J. Biddulph. (London, John Murray, 1901, pp. 133.) When Robert Clive, the heaven-born soldier, as William Pitt the elder once called him, was offered for his services in defeating the French army and making English power in India inevitable a sword of honor by the directors of the East India Company, he refused to accept it unless a similar sword was presented to his old commander, Stringer Lawrence. The directors saw the justice of the demand and voted to Lawrence a more valuable diamond-hilted sword than they had given to Clive. This incident shows the regard in which Clive held his old chief and justifies the ranking of Stringer Lawrence among the military heroes of the English in India. It is perhaps rather a large term to apply to Lawrence in calling him the father of the Indian army, but he certainly commanded a larger body of troops than previous English commanders had led, and he proved his powers of leadership in the famous siege of Trichinopoli, when the French cause in India finally went down. Colonel Biddulph has done well to draw attention to the services of this forgotten soldier, but he has added nothing to our knowledge of the history of the times in which he fought. The account of Lawrence's campaigns is mainly taken from Orme's *Contemporary History*, and no other source seems to have been drawn upon. The life of Captain Dalton, published some years ago, was of real historic value, and for the first time extracted from Orme's account the true inwardness from a military point of view of the failure of the French to take Trichinopoli. Colonel Biddulph does not seem to have had access to any new sources of information, and has simply worked up out of Orme the passages describing Lawrence's career. He has taken the trouble to look up the parentage of Stringer Lawrence, but he does not give much new biographical information. The little book is well got up and contains a map of the country round Trichinopoli, which illustrates the most famous feat of arms in which Stringer Lawrence was concerned. H. M. S.

The Literature of American History. A Bibliographical Guide in which the Scope, Character, and Comparative Worth of Books in Selected

Lists are set forth in Brief Notes by Critics of Authority. Edited for the American Library Association by J. N. Larned. (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1902, pp. ix, 588.) The character of this volume is truthfully presented in the sub-title. It is a book intended to be of use to the general reader in the library, and to librarians who are seeking advice on the purchase of books. But it is much more. There is no specialist in American history who cannot gather from its pages valuable knowledge and gain assistance in the prosecution of his work. The inception of the general plan is to be attributed to Mr. George Iles, who has been insisting for years upon the desirability of the evaluation of literature. "The trustees of literature," he said, in a paper written ten years ago, "will enter upon a doubled usefulness when they can set before the public not catalogues merely, but also a judicious discrimination of the more from the less valuable stores in their keeping." The generosity of Mr. Iles and the disinterested and unrequited services of Mr. Larned have made the plan a reality.

The volume contains six parts and an appendix. The first part is a syllabus of sources, arranged by Paul Leicester Ford, and a classified list of the most important documents and papers to be found in the publications of general historical societies. The second part deals with America at large; the third with the United States, the treatment being partly chronological, partly topical; the fourth with the United States by sections; the fifth with Canada; the sixth with Spanish and Portuguese America and the West Indies. The appendix, prepared by Professor Channing, is given up to suggestions to readers of history and to selected lists of books for school libraries and small public libraries.

The annotations or appraisals of the volumes, of which there are over 4,100 titles, seem to have been made conscientiously by men who have handled the material and know what they are talking about. Though different ideas as to the purposes and probable uses of the volume apparently prevailed, the comments in nearly all instances are of value. Most of the commentators probably had in mind the comparatively untrained reader in the library, who might wish to know the character of a book in question, its general trustworthiness, whether or not it was well written and interesting or dull. The object of the work was not to add technical bibliographical information for experts or for special investigators. Not for invidious comparison, but to indicate the great value of the book, attention may be called to the sharp, crisp criticisms by Professor Channing on books of the Revolutionary period, to the helpful bibliography of education prepared and appraised by Burke A. Hinsdale, and to the Civil War books which are to a great extent commented upon by General Cox. In quite a number of cases, notes of evaluation are taken from a critical journal or from Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History*. Appraisals thus obtained often seem hardly so well adapted to the purpose of the volume as are those that have been specially prepared, but they have on the whole been well chosen and will prove useful. The special student will be apt to dis-

agree occasionally in some slight degree with the annotations ; but very little in the nature of error has been discovered by the reviewer. There seems, however, no reason for the appraisal of Warfield's *Kentucky Resolutions* in two different places ; on page 304, Toppan is spelled "Tappan" ; attention should certainly have been called to the later edition of Adams's *Manual of Historical Literature* ; no mention is made of Professor Turner's paper on the significance of the frontier, though one or two others, less important, by the same author are named ; the note under *Bulletins of the University of Wisconsin* is unsatisfactory. Such slight errors can be corrected, and perhaps the list somewhat revised in a new edition. The student of American history is too grateful for the able and conscientious work of Mr. Larned to be captious and hypercritical.

The lists include but few of the books that have come from the press since 1899. Arrangements have been made for a continuation of the work from year to year under the editorship of Mr. Philip P. Wells, librarian of the Yale Law School. A supplement in pamphlet form covering the years 1900 and 1901 is expected to appear soon. The index is ample and, as far as a somewhat careful examination discloses, has been made with accuracy, intelligence and skill.

The second volume, seventh series, of the *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (Boston, 1902, pp. xvi, 491) contains the third installment of the papers of Jonathan Trumbull. They include letters and other documents, of the Revolutionary time, the earliest dated February, 1776, the latest July, 1779. The earlier documents of this period were printed in Force's *American Archives* and are not reproduced here. It is needless to comment on the great value of the material to a student of the war. The volume is crowded with interesting and significant letters. Among the most noteworthy are those written during Burgoyne's invasion ; they admirably illustrate the confusion and flurry of the time. Schuyler was pleading with Trumbull for troops ; Trumbull seemed to think he knew something about the situation himself ; letters from his son who was with the northern army and complained bitterly of the masterly inactivity of the commanders seem to have influenced him quite as much as the communications from the much abused Schuyler ; conflicting letters and requisitions for troops flowed in to the governor to increase the confusion ; and the militia, when sent for service, often acted as if they had gone for the excursion, not to fight. Schuyler in describing his forces to Trumbull gives a strong statement of his difficulties : "Militia from the State of Connecticut,—one Major, one Captain, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, six Serjeants, one Drummer, six sick, and three rank and file fit for duty, the rest, after remaining three or four days, deserted us" (p. 91). There are likewise some interesting letters giving accounts of the campaign in Pennsylvania the same year, 1777. It would be difficult, in fact, to find a more valuable single volume throwing light on the military and political incidents of the time.

Israel Putnam: Pioneer, Ranger, and Major-General, 1718-1790. By William Farrand Livingston. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901, pp. xviii, 442.) The author of this biography in "The American Men of Energy" series has done a careful and painstaking piece of work, and in spite of the number of lives and sketches of this heroic character already published, has found some new sources of information, including a number of Putnam's letters and official reports; and these serve in part at least as a justification for the appearance of this book. The author has read widely in his diligent and successful search for facts, and has found abundant material for a stirring and interesting narrative. Further he has been successful in putting his material together in such a way as to make a readable book, though not one that will add much to our information in the way of a critical estimate of Putnam as a strategist and leader of men.

The author traces Putnam's tireless and active career from boyhood to old age and divides the book about equally between the periods of his life prior to and subsequent to the Battle of Bunker Hill. Much interesting anecdote is mentioned concerning Putnam, including the wolf hunt at Pomfret and the famous ride down the rocky height at Horse-neck; and his unique experiences as ranger and Indian fighter are detailed; all of which contribute information concerning the bravery, generosity, energy, and impetuosity of this heroic character and serve to account for his later pre-eminence in the war of the American Revolution. It is in the first half of the book that the reader will doubtless find his greatest interest.

One of the longest chapters is devoted to the Bunker Hill fight and Putnam is given the credit of the real leadership in this battle. The author would have added greatly to his account of this event by including a plan or map of the battle-ground. Putnam's service in the American Revolution is treated with fullness. He is defended against blame for the defeat at Long Island, and the reasons for his supersession in command of the Hudson Highlands are explained. Though his conduct was not above question, Putnam was exonerated from blame for the Hudson disaster by a court of inquiry, whose decision was approved by the Continental Congress.

The book is filled with extracts and quotations from authorities used, which for the most part are pertinent and interesting; but the author makes the mistake of interrupting his narrative too frequently in this way, and gives it too much the appearance of a collection of excerpts. Some of this matter should have been condensed, and much of it might better have been committed to the foot-notes and appendixes.

We note but few errors. There is a misprint in the date of B. F. Stevens's *Facsimiles or Manuscripts*, on page xvii. While the author is very careful to indicate his sources, there is an occasional failure to give the complete reference as in the third note on page 177. The publishers have produced an attractive book. The typography is good and the work is profusely illustrated with historical views, portraits, and memorials

of Putnam, and facsimiles of his letters. A bibliography of the principal works cited is also included.

J. WILLIAM BLACK.

Nathan Hale, the Ideal Patriot. A Study of Character. With Views of the Author's Statue of Nathan Hale; Portraits of Hale's Contemporaries and of Kindred Characters; also three Drawings by W. R. Leigh together with an Introduction by George Cary Eggleston. By William Ordway Partridge. (New York and London, Funk and Wagnalls Co., 1902, pp. 134.) This volume is a bombastic eulogy of the pyrotechnic newspaper or fourth-of-July order. The data are almost entirely drawn from Stuart's *Life of Hale*, 1856, and the numerous errors of that work are perpetuated, to which Mr. Partridge has added a medley of others wrought wholly out of his own imagination. Mr. Partridge has, of course, his own pretensions (pp. 13 and 14), but Mr. Eggleston is certainly not justified in saying in his "Foreword" (p. 27), that "Mr. Partridge has studied the character, the purposes, and the personality of Nathan Hale as no other man has done since that patriot of the Revolution . . . sacrificed his life," etc. But to state the truth, it would take a larger volume than Mr. Partridge has produced, to point out his errors and give the valuable facts which he does not mention.

Dwight was not President of Yale when Hale entered (p. 46); there is not the slightest evidence that Hale marched to Lexington (p. 51); there is also no evidence of the interviews with Washington, as stated on page 52 and other pages; his account of Hale's courtship is a mesh-work of fable; "Ansel Wright" (p. 69) should be Asher Wright; the repetition of Stuart's fiction about Hale's capture at Huntington, Long Island, and the tavern of a widow Chichester, is unsupported by any evidence (pp. 72 and 73); the same is true of everything stated about Cunningham (p. 82); and with the circumstantial and other evidence easily accessible, a schoolboy would not have hung Hale in Chambers Street, in a graveyard (p. 84). These are but a few out of a mass of absurdities, which appear in this freak among American biographies.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

At length an edition of the writings of Mameli has appeared worthy of the beautiful memory of this soldier-poet, the Tyrtæus of modern Italy. It is entitled *Scritti Editi ed Inediti di Goffredo Mameli, ordinati e pubblicati con Proemio, Note, e Appendici a Cura di Anton Giulio Barrili* (Genoa, Società Ligure di Storia Patria, 1902) and includes—beside the poetry of Mameli and nine of his letters—his political writings, originally published in the journals of Genoa and Rome and known to-day to few of his admirers. The edition of Mameli's writings of Genoa, 1850, the only preceding edition which contained his prose, has long been out of print, and has become very rare. Many of the writings of the new edition of 1902 are here published for the first time; of the other writings many have been re-edited from the original manu-

scripts. The preface by the noted Italian writer, Barrili, is excellent, as also are the appendixes, which deal with different episodes of the soldier-poet's life and include unedited letters and an unedited sketch from the pen of Garibaldi. The prefaces to earlier editions, by Giuseppe Mazzini, and by M. G. Canale are reprinted here in full, together with an important extract from Manegazzi's interesting and rare pamphlet, *Sulla Morte di Goffredo Mameli* (Foligno, 1891). The volume has an additional interest for the bibliophile in the numerous photographic facsimiles of Mameli's manuscripts which it contains. HARRY NELSON GAY.

A new edition of *Richardson's War of 1812* with notes and a life of the author by Alexander Clark Casselman has been published. (Toronto, Historical Publishing Co., 1902.) Richardson took an active part in the war in the west, and his narrative which was first published in 1842 is of considerable value to the student. The new edition contains a biography of Richardson, maps and plans of battles, foot-notes in explanation of the text. The editor has left the body of the work unaltered, but says that he has felt free to put in perfect copies of official despatches which in the original edition were abbreviated or incorrectly transcribed.

The Life of the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., by Mrs. Fawcett (Macmillan, 1901, pp. 352) recounts the service of a man who labored for the development of the colonial empire of Great Britain in a time of despondency when the colonies were often discontented, and who struggled in Parliament for wiser legislation and for fuller appreciation of imperial possibilities and responsibilities. His work may be summed up in the words chosen from a letter of Bright to Cobden, 1857: "Look at our Colonial policy. Through the labours of Molesworth, Roebuck, and Hume, more recently supported by us and by Gladstone, every article in the creed which directed our Colonial policy has been abandoned, and now men actually abhor the notion of undertaking the government of the Colonies; on the contrary, they give to every Colony which asks for it, a constitution as democratic as that which exists in the United States." He was a member of the "Philosophical Radicals," a party reduced at one time, if we may believe Macaulay, as we probably cannot, to "Grote and his wife"; he was one of the founders of the Reform Club and of the *London Review*. For the abolishment of the transportation system he worked with eager persistence; at his instance a select committee was chosen in 1837 to inquire into the system and discover how far it was susceptible of improvement. Molesworth was chairman of the committee and wrote, it seems, a large part of the report, disclosing the loathsome details of a revolting practice. Although transportation of criminals was not altogether given up until some years after Molesworth's death, his efforts did not go for naught. The volume is pleasantly written, contains a number of interesting letters which help to throw light on the politics of the first half of the last century, and while it seems uncritical and over-enthusiastic will be useful in a study of the development of the colonial policy of Britain.

Daniel Webster. By Samuel McCall. (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1902, pp. 124.) This little volume gives us, in book form, the "Webster Centennial Oration" delivered by Mr. McCall at Dartmouth in September, 1901. It is not another *Life of Webster*, but is, rather, an appreciation. The author endeavors to set before us "some estimate of Webster as a lawyer, an orator, and a statesman," and to recall "some of the great principles of government with which he was identified."

The book is not of the sort that one would consult for accurate information. It is eulogistic and argumentative—admirably suited to the occasion upon which it was delivered. The nature of Webster's education and the sources of his style are discussed. He is compared with his contemporaries and other statesmen in English history. The possibility of comparing him with Demosthenes and Cicero is denied. In treating Webster's connection with the Dartmouth college case, the author adheres—as was fitting to the occasion—to the old sentimental idea that Webster's love for his Alma Mater led him to take a passionate interest in the success of the college. He failed to note the letter in the Private Correspondence of Webster, showing that, when the quarrel between the college authorities and its enemies began, Webster was only solicitous to get into the case on *one* side or the *other*. The "Seventh of March" speech is ably defended. The political situation is reviewed, and attention called to the fact that Clay and Calhoun both regarded the time as critical. Webster, says the author, threw away his chance for the presidency by that speech. There are letters of Webster, extant, which show that he himself expected such a result. The defense of his speech is well worth the attention of those who hold that it is a stain on Webster's career.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

The Overland Stage to California by Frank A. Root and William Elsey Connelley (Topeka, Kansas, published by the authors, 1901) is a somewhat entertaining medley of personal reminiscences, border tales, and historical narrative illustrated by absurd pictures that are far from an ornament to the text. Like other books of this kind it has its obvious defects; but it is not without interest and is evidently the result of great labor and of painstaking effort to get information. Mr. Root was an express messenger in early days, and such recollections of the rough life of forty years ago as he has given constitute the best part of the book, which is likely to prove of some service to the historian who is endeavoring to recreate the western movement.

The volume *Il Generale Giuseppe Govone. Frammenti di Memorie* (Turin, Casanova, 1902), written by Ulberto Govone, son of the general, is of considerable interest for the general history of Italy, in view of the variety of important services rendered by Govone during the period 1848-1870. It is made up in part of his autobiographical memoir and of extracts from his letters. Relative to the important diplomatic mis-

sions fulfilled by Govone in 1866, it may be added that this volume would have aroused more interest had Chiala's *Ancora un po' piu di Luce* not appeared a few weeks in advance of it, containing many of Govone's unedited despatches, and revealing all that is of interest.

H. N. G.

Memorials of William Charles Lake, Dean of Durham 1869-1894. Edited by his widow, Katharine Lake, with a Preface by George Rawlinson, Canon of Canterbury. (London, Edward Arnold, 1901, pp. xxii, 342.) Dean Lake was a good if not a great man. He lived in an eventful time and numbered among his most intimate friends those who were both good and great. His biography, however, does little more than confirm what we know already of the period and of its chief characters. The book presents quite a variety of contents. The introduction includes a biographical preface by Canon Rawlinson, an editorial notice by Mrs. Lake and a letter from Archbishop Temple. The main work is divided into three parts. The first part contains the beginnings of an unfinished autobiography, covering the Dean's early life down to 1856, and concluding with a chapter on Archbishop Tait. The second part is an appreciative outline of Dr. Lake's work as warden of the university and dean of the cathedral of Durham. The third part consists of nearly two hundred pages of correspondence, mostly short letters or extracts from Archbishop Tait, Dean Church, Dean Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, Canon Liddon, Dr. Pusey, Lord Halifax and others, but most disappointing as containing little more than personal allusions, or what has been already published. Indeed much of what would otherwise be the most important part of the material of which the book is made up, has been published in the various lives and histories of the principal characters and events which already have been issued. The book concludes with a short appendix containing a sketch of the history of the Durham School of Science at Newcastle written by the principal, the Rev. H. P. Gurney. A very full index to the whole work is added.

As has been said the book adds little to our knowledge of the great historical events with which the times were filled. We have very few of the Dean's own letters, and the letters he received from really great men throw little light on great events for they are too personal to be of much historical value. The most remarkable and impressive thing is that a dean of one of the greatest cathedrals in England, an extreme high churchman, should receive his greatest glory for having practically founded and brought to a high state of efficiency a thoroughly modern school of science. In a foot-note a quotation is given from the *Newcastle Chronicle* for October 9, 1894. "Literally Dean Lake has transformed the higher educational life of the North and figuratively he may be said to have found us with a small university of brick and to be leaving us with a great university of marble."

C. L. W.

Die Deutsche Einigungswerk im Lichte des Amerikanischen. Von Albert von Ruville. (Halle, Max Niemeyer, 1902, pp. 128.) In this interesting essay the author compares the processes of unification in America, 1776-1865, and Germany, 1815-1871, paying attention only to the actual political force involved, whether physical or mental and whether found with prince, leader or people. He ignores legal and constitutional forms, and, dismissing in a sentence "den unmöglichen Bundesstaatsbegriff," considers both the United States and the German Empire as unitary states, the one republican, the other monarchical. The purpose of the comparison is to show that the United States stands as a triumph of unionist over separatist tendencies; whereas the present Empire, instead of being the goal of German evolution and the consummation of national destiny, is a product of victorious secession and Prussian particularism. This difference is due to the fact that American statesmen recognized existing political forces in their constitutions and thus achieved and maintained unity, while Austrian and Prussian leaders by refusing to do likewise and establish a dual control ended by dividing the historic German race. In spite of its material success, says the author, the Empire can never stand justified before the judgment of history until it has sought and attained union with Austria. It should announce this as its policy for the future.

The author's treatment of things American is generally appreciative and sometimes laudatory, especially where a moral can be pointed at the expense of Stein, Bismarck and other "Preussisch-dynastich" statesmen. Occasionally this is carried to an extreme, as when for example the United States is represented as having attained a complete national, territorial race unity in the sense urged for Germany,—a position hardly to be maintained as long as Canada exists. If Austria is necessary to a real Germany, Canada is equally so to a real United States.

The only point where the essay fails in any striking way to do justice to the United States is in regard to the Monroe doctrine which is condemned as having no historical basis and asserting claims which "nur auf die zufällige Namensgleichheit zweier Kontinente gründen." Comment on the absurdity of the italicized phrase is unnecessary. Apart from this lapse, however, the essay is careful, thoughtful and suggestive.

T. C. S.

Thirty Years in Washington, or Life and Scenes in our National Capital. Edited by Mrs. John A. Logan. (Hartford, Connecticut, A. S. Worthington and Co., 1901, pp. xxxii, 752.) Those persons to whom *Thirty Years in Washington*, edited by Mrs. John A. Logan, shall come in the regular course of the subscription book trade will find the volume replete with that particular kind of information most relished by visitors to the capital city—curious facts, statistics of all sorts, anecdotes of persons, and incidents connected with the various places described. In the course of the century since the permanent seat of government was established in the District of Columbia a large amount of tradition has

accumulated ; but unfortunately accurate information is scanty. As a result errors are handed down from one popular writer to another ; and the historical and the critical spirit have alike been wanting. For example, the history of many of the portraits and ornaments of value in the White House has been lost ; and it was not until the publication of Glenn Brown's *History of the United States Capitol*, in 1901, that the credit for the original plans of that building was proved to belong to Thornton, and the Congressional Directory was corrected accordingly.

Some of the errors in Mrs. Logan's book are due to the unreliability of tradition. For example, there is no truth in the statement (p. 133) that the White House is a copy of the Duke of Leinster's Dublin residence. There are historical errors, such as are contained in the statement (p. 34) that Braddock's troops were encamped on the site of the old naval observatory and that Washington was with them as a captain of Virginia militia. Again, L'Enfant was dismissed not because he was an unappreciated genius ; but because his refusal to furnish a copy of his map of the city of Washington threatened to defeat the project of selling lots and thereby realizing the money necessary for the construction of the public buildings. Also there is no foundation for the tradition (p. 69) that land speculation forced the development of the city of Washington westward rather than eastward from the Capitol ; the fact being that the location of the White House fixed the social center, as the location of the departmental buildings largely determined the placing of the residences.

There are also unaccountable errors of fact. Senators do not (p. 87) draw seats by lot at the beginning of each session. On the contrary, they file with one of the assistant doorkeepers a secret request for a seat likely to be vacated by reason of the failure to return on the part of the senator occupying the coveted place, a custom which tends both to relegate new senators to the least desirable seats, and also on occasion to allow an interesting gamble on the re-election of a particular senator. Mrs. Logan indorses (p. 115) the prevalent error that there is practically as well as theoretically unlimited debate in the Senate ; whereas Senator Gorman's statement is the correct one : a united majority can always reach a vote after reasonable debate. Generally speaking, there is shown in the book nothing beyond a surface acquaintance with the ways of Congress and of administrations ; and after a perusal of its 750 pages one would suppose that good luck, overruling incapacity and ignorance, were the factors in the administration of the affairs of this intricate, complicated, costly, widely diversified, and extremely comprehensive government. The most interesting and valuable chapters are those in which Mrs. Logan, from the point of view of an interested participant, gives the impressions of the social-political life of Washington.

CHARLES MOORE.

Sir William White, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. For six years Ambassador at Constantinople. His Life and Correspondence. By H. Suth-

erland Edwards. (London, John Murray, 1902, pp. vii, 284.) One cannot visit in the diplomatic circle at Constantinople without hearing three British ministers lauded as conspicuous above all the other representatives of England at the court of the Sultan. The three are Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Earl Dufferin, and Sir William White. The career of the last named minister is less familiar to most of us than the achievements of his two great predecessors. We therefore looked with much interest for the biography of him by Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards.

His father held important posts in the British consular and colonial service. His maternal grandfather was British Envoy Extraordinary to Poland. He himself was born in Poland and spent a large part of his young manhood in that country. In 1857 at the age of thirty-three he became a clerk in the office of the British Consul at Warsaw. In 1861 he was promoted to the consulship at Dantzig, in 1876 he was sent to Belgrade as Consul General, in 1878 to Bucharest without formal credentials, but later in 1880 with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary when England recognized Prince Charles I. of Roumania, in 1885 to Constantinople as Ambassador *ad interim*, and in 1886 he received the permanent appointment to that position and held it till his death in 1891.

He had therefore extraordinary opportunities for becoming familiar with the tongues, the history and the character of the peoples of eastern Europe. His official career covered a period of most important events, the final suppression of Polish insurrection by Russia, the varying fortunes of the Balkan states during the last forty years, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, the San Stefano and the Berlin Treaties, the innumerable diplomatic discussions which those treaties caused, and the friction between Russian and English policies in Turkey between 1885 and 1891.

Now the biographer throughout his volume gives us to understand, and no doubt justly, that Sir William White by his able reports to his government and by his diplomatic skill played an important part in these affairs. But the remarkable and unfortunate fact is that he does not inform us exactly what Sir William did. He fills his book with a history, not always sequent and lucid, of the march of events in the east. He even gives us numerous interesting letters from Sir Robert Morier, Lord Odo Russell and others to White, but scarcely any letters of White on public affairs. He tells us that White made valuable reports to the British foreign office, but gives us hardly any passages from those reports. We have numerous *bons mots* and repartees of Bismarck and others, but too few words of White. We search in vain in the very complicated story of the changes in the Balkan states and of the troubles in Turkey for a precise answer to the questions, what did White really do, and how did he accomplish it? What is the basis for his high reputation in the east? The author has in fact given us a somewhat desultory sketch of the vicissitudes of the Balkan states rather than an illuminating and satisfactory history of Sir William White's diplomatic career.

J. B. A.

Leopold von Ranke's Bildungsjahre und Geschichtsauffassung. Von Dr. Wahan Nalbandian. (Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1902, pp. viii, 103.) This recent addition to the "Leipziger Studien aus dem Gebiet der Geschichte" is an excellent example of methodical historiography. The sketch of Ranke's earlier life, of the formative influences to which he was subject, and of the development of his historical interests is very carefully done from a close study of the autobiographical fragments and correspondence. For the second part, in which the topics are Ranke's doctrine of guiding principles or ruling ideas (*leitenden Ideen*), his views on freedom and necessity, on progress and the ultimate goal (*Ziel*), Nalbandian draws mainly upon Ranke's latest utterances in the *Weltgeschichte*. So careful an analysis of Ranke's philosophy of history makes one regret that the author did not attempt an equally conscientious examination of his method as an investigator and of his significance and influence as a teacher. Even without these essentials to a complete study of Ranke as an historian, this essay may be pronounced one of the best introductions to Ranke's writings that is available. It will be more useful to the student than Guglia's *Life*, excellent as that is, because of the greater number and precision of its references to Ranke's works, and it is more trustworthy than Guiland's specious essay, which is deficient in impartiality and disfigured by garbled quotations. Interesting and instructive in itself, Nalbandian's dissertation acquires additional interest and significance as the work of a young Armenian scholar.

E. G. B.

The fifteenth volume of the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, second series, covers the proceedings of the meetings from March, 1901, to February, 1902, inclusive. Among the more important papers are "The Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine," by Worthington C. Ford, which includes, with some comment, much of the material used by Mr. Ford in preparing the articles for the REVIEW on that subject; a paper by Charles Francis Adams, president of the society, on "John Quincy Adams and Martial Law," to which reference has already been made in the pages of this journal; a valuable article with much documentary material, also contributed by Mr. Ford, on the conflict between the governor and council of Massachusetts on the death of Queen Anne. Mr. Ford also presents a series of letters from Joseph Jones to James Madison. They were written during the years 1788 to 1802, and refer to many of the more significant political movements and theories of the day. A few words from a letter of December, 1792, are worth quoting here as an illustration of how difficult—Mr. Ford says "impossible"—it was for a Virginian to grasp the meaning of Hamilton's reports. "The Secretary's plan of a sinking fund I have read over but do not yet comprehend. It is intricate and so complicated it appears to one to require some time and attention to understand. At first view I think it well calculated to keep us all in the dark excepting those near the seat of government, where the finances are better understood than with us, and

who thrive on speculation" (p. 140). Samuel A. Green communicates two interesting narratives of the expedition of Sir William Phips against Canada. The originals of these narratives are in the Lenox Library. One of them was written by Mr. John Wise to Increase Mather, the other is anonymous.

The American Federal State. By Roscoe Lewis Ashley. (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1902, pp. xlv, 599.) This work is intended as a text-book on politics for high schools and academies; and is a much more comprehensive treatment than the conventional books on civil government. After an introductory chapter of general definitions, there are three parts—Historical Development, Government, and Policies and Problems. The first section is too brief to take the place of a history text-book; yet it necessarily covers the same ground somewhat superficially. Probably it would be a better plan to discuss such historical facts as are necessary under the various topics and institutions. The second section includes national, state and local governments, with some attention to the usually neglected administrative authorities. The last section has a miscellaneous collection of chapters on suffrage and elections, the political party, constitutional and legal rights, taxation, money, trade and industry, foreign affairs and colonies, and the duties of citizenship. Appendixes contain the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution of the United States, and valuable tables summarizing the most important facts of state government.

Mr. Ashley increases the value of his book by some critical discussion, in which he finds more to commend than to condemn in our institutions and their working. But he cannot be compared with Mr. Bryce as a philosophical essayist. Moreover, he does not always appreciate salient facts, and in details is sometimes inaccurate. Thus he describes the English Revolution of 1689 without mentioning the Bill of Rights or the Parliamentary transfer of the Crown. His accounts of the development of bicameral legislatures and the events leading up to the Civil War are wrong in several respects. He fails to explain the undue influence of the "pivotal states" in the election of President. He discusses the judicial veto on unconstitutional legislation as if it were specifically granted in the Constitution. City charters were never granted by state governors. Municipal franchises do not give the right to supply water or gas, but the privilege of using the public streets.

A text book should be a model of good English; and in this respect the work needs serious revision. Split infinitives, "civics," "quite" (meaning rather), "etc.," and other uncouth words and phrases abound.

In addition to the text, there are suggestions for teachers, excellent bibliographies preceding each chapter, and questions and references for further investigation, all of which add much to the usefulness of the book for schools. There is, however, no mention of three very important works: Greene's *Provincial Governor*, Chambrun's *Le Pouvoir Exécutif aux États Unis*, and Dunbar's *Chapters on Banking*. J. A. F.

The eminent Berlin publishing firm of Reimer have issued this year a work which they propose as an annual publication: *Deutschland und die Grosse Politik anno 1901*, von Dr. Th. Schiemann, Professor an der Universität Berlin; Berlin, 1902. The author is Theodore Schiemann, a professor of history at the Berlin University and the author of several authoritative works on Russia. Under the auspices of such a publisher, with such a title and with the name of a professor of history as author, we had hoped that the work would be a calm historic review of the past year—valuable to students of history and particularly to public men.

Professor Schiemann is a disciple of Treitschke and honest so far as he can see. But unfortunately he is dealing with many questions about which his knowledge is imperfect; he has obviously travelled little and his opinions are tainted by the vulgar prejudice that characterizes a certain portion of the German press of to-day. A more impartial author might make the successive volumes of this work a credit to German scholarship if he would but visit some other countries—notably the United States and a few English colonies. At present the work reads like a gospel of hatred. The author sees in every country naught but intrigues against Germany. His mouth is full of Jingo phrases such as the “national honor and the historic mission for which Providence has destined us.” He sees in every move of England and the United States, to say nothing of Russia and France, a menace to Germany. He urges the strengthening of the German navy, in order to make it impossible that his country should again have to suffer what she did at Manila in 1898! (375). He refers to the “*insults*” hurled at the Kaiser after his despatch to Paul Krüger in 1896, but does not specify the persons guilty of such behavior—he will have grave difficulty in substantiating this statement. He shows deplorable ignorance of things in England and the United States—for instance he confuses the government of Roosevelt with that of Croker (374), shows (on p. 35) that he has never heard of such a thing in America as a “standing army.” He refers to Americans contemptuously as “Yankees.” Much of the book is made up of alleged cruelties practiced by British against Boers, and his prophesies in regard to that struggle have been already proved false. He prays for the humiliation of England in South Africa, and urges Germany to intervene on behalf of the Boers as a political measure.

The idea of this book is excellent, and we hope that it will not be allowed to lapse merely on account of the present blemishes. The volume just issued contains some 430 pages. Half of these could well have been suppressed, for they represent opinions of no value, or worse than none. In the next issue we venture to suggest that under “*Grosse Politik*” the editor might well include something more than merely speculative intrigues on the part of cabinet officers or a recapitulation of jingo newspaper articles.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Archæological History of Ohio. The Mound Builders and Later Indians. By Gerard Fowke. (Columbus, Ohio State Archæological

and Historical Society, 1902.) The title of this book is rather misleading, since it is purely archæological in character, dealing with mounds and other relics and not at all with historical events, even when it is concerned with Indian tribes of recent times. Nevertheless the book has historical value of a negative character, since the author devotes the greater part of the first twelve chapters to destructive criticism of exaggerated theories and unsupported assertions about a mysterious vanished race of civilized "mound builders." On the constructive side the book contains practically nothing. The writer rather inclines to believe that the hilltop forts were built by an invading race, the valley works by a settled one, but he avoids committing himself definitely. "We have no data," he says in conclusion, "from which can be determined what people built these mounds and enclosures, whence they came, how long they lived here, when or why they left, or whether they left at all, whether they were exterminated by other tribes or faded away from natural causes, or what finally became of them. . . . But we have abundant reason for asserting that in no particular were they superior to or in advance of many of the known Indian tribes."

The author's real independence of view, cautiousness as to opinions and willingness to differ from other writers is somewhat obscured by a mass of quotations which make the book look upon cursory examination like a mere compilation. It is in reality much more than that, and, with the exception of one chapter, where the author discards his caution and enters upon a thoroughgoing defense of the Indian race from any and all criticisms passed upon it, ought to be considered a necessary preliminary to any future history of Ohio. It clears the way.

T. C. S.